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oxytoca same l2	2

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- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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Search History

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DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT	(liposome or liposomal or lipo-some or lipo-somal or dendri$)	23796	L1
USPT	(bacteriophage or phage or bacterio-phage)	19241	L2
USPT	l1 same l2	213	L3
USPT	l3 same (vaccine or vaccination or therapy or treatment or treating or treated or therapeutic$ or preparation or composition)	47	L4
USPT	dendritic or dendrimer$ or dendrite	7225	L5
USPT	l5 same l2	8	L6
USPT	star near3 molecule	293	L7
USPT	l7 and (dendri$ or dentrim$)	64	L8
USPT	(dendri$ or dentrim$)	7469	L9
USPT	l9 and l2	532	L10
USPT	l9.ti,ab,clm. and l2	23	L11
USPT	(fruendii or oxytoca or pyogenes) same l2	19	L12
USPT	fruendi$ same l2	1	L13
USPT	oxytoca same l2	2	L14

Phage **tf-1: a filamentous** bacteriophage **specific for bacteria harbouring the IncT plasmid pIN25.**

Coetzee JN; Bradley DE; Hedges RW; Tweehuizen M; du Toit L
Department of Microbiology, University of Pretoria, South Africa.

Journal of general microbiology (ENGLAND) Apr 1987, 133 (Pt 4) p953-60, ISSN 0022-1287 Journal Code: I87
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Phage tf-1 is a filamentous **phage** which is about 800 nm in length, 10 nm in width and has slightly tapered ends. The **phage** was isolated from sewage and formed plaques or propagated only on Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhimurium and **Klebsiella oxytoca** strains harbouring the IncT plasmid pIN25 at 30 degrees C. It adsorbed in large numbers to pIN25-encoded long thick flexible conjugative pili formed at 30 degrees C and also to the short form of these pili synthesized at 37 degrees C. The reason for the failure to form plaques at 37 degrees C is not known. The adsorption site is a short length of the pilus shaft extending 100-200 nm back from the distal tip. Efficient **phage** tf-1 adsorption to the same site was found for pili determined by other IncT plasmids in spite of the fact that **phage** tf-1 did not plate or propagate on strains harbouring them. However, areas of specific partial clearing on lawns of these plasmid-containing bacteria were produced by **phage** in high concentrations. Lack of plaque-formation could be due to inefficient intracellular assembly coupled to avid adsorption of any liberated **phage** to pili. The **phage** differs from all but one other filamentous **phage** by being sensitive to diethyl ether.

Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: **Bacteriophages** --isolation and purification--IP; *Plasmids ; Adsorption; **Bacteriophages** --physiology--PH; Fimbriae, Bacterial --physiology--PH; Sewage--analysis--AN; Virus Replication
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Plasmids)
Record Date Created: 19871120

Bacteriophage **D: an IncD group plasmid-specific** phage.

Coetzee JN; Bradley DE; Lecatsas G; du Toit L; Hedges RW

Journal of general microbiology (ENGLAND) Dec 1985, 131 (Pt 12) p3375-83, ISSN 0022-1287 Journal Code: I87

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The existence of the plasmid incompatibility group D was reaffirmed as a result of compatibility experiments done on plasmids R687, R711b, R778b and R840 which were previously tentatively accepted as constituting the group. The group was further delineated by the isolation of a **phage , phage** D, which adsorbed specifically to IncD plasmid-encoded pili produced by Escherichia coli K12 strains and strains of Salmonella typhimurium, Proteus morganii and **Klebsiella oxytoca** harbouring one of these plasmids. Plaque formation, like that of **phage** pilH alpha, was temperature sensitive in that plaques formed at 26 degrees C but not at 37 degrees C. Plaques were fairly clear, regular in outline and varied from pinpoint to about 1.5 mm in diameter on E. coli hosts where plaques were detected, but on the other hosts the plaques were more turbid and often irregular in outline. The **phage** did not plate (or propagate) on IncD plasmid-carrying strains of Providencia alcalifaciens, Providencia stuartii or Serratia marcescens. The **phage** had an isometric hexagonal outline with a diameter of about 27 nm. It contained RNA and resembled two other RNA-containing **phages** , M and pilH alpha, by being sensitive to chloroform. It adsorbed to the sides of the very distal ends of the shafts of IncD plasmid-coded pili.

Descriptors: Plasmids; *RNA **Phages** --classification--CL; Conjugation, Genetic; Fimbriae, Bacterial--physiology--PH; Plaque Assay; Virion --physiology--PH

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Plasmids)

Record Date Created: 19860520

The morphology and nucleotide composition of DNA of Citrobacter phages

Gabrilovich IM; Kirillova FM; Khakesheva TA
Kabardino-Balkarian University, Nalchik, USSR.

Journal of hygiene, epidemiology, microbiology, and immunology (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) 1987, 31 (4) p441-4, ISSN 0022-1732 Journal Code: IEV

Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Citrobacter phages 38/37, 31/37, 40/1 and 8/5, isolated from lysogenic cultures, were concentrated and purified by 2 cycles of differential centrifugation. Electron microscopy of the phages has shown that their particles have similar morphology and that they relate to the morphological group A1. The heads of the phages are hexagonal, 50 +/- 2 nm in diameter. The tail of the phage is straight, 112-152 nm in length, with a contracting sheath 11.5-12.5 nm wide. The tails of the phages 38/37 and 40/1 were found to be slightly longer in comparison with the phages 31/37 and 8/5. Chromatographic investigation of DNA preparations of the phages revealed the presence of 4 nitrous bases. Identification of the latter permitted us to relate them to common nitrous bases. DNA of the phages is double-stranded and belongs to a weakly expressed guanine-cytosine type. The content of guanine and cytosine in DNA of the phage 38/37 amounts to 56.68%, that of the phage 31/37 to 56.75, of the phage 40/1 to 57.36% and of the phage 8/5 to 55.58%. No substantial variations were observed in the DNA composition of the phages.

Descriptors: *Bacteriophages--isolation and purification--IP; *DNA, Viral --analysis--AN; Bacteriophages--analysis--AN; **Bacteriophages** --ultrastructure--UL; Base Composition; **Citrobacter**
CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Viral)

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Term: (bacteriophage or bacterio-phage or phage).ti.

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USPT	(6271359 or 6322783).pn.	2	L1
USPT	(bacteriophage or bacterio-phage or phage).ti.	118	L2

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SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2001/Dec W4
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R)  1969-2001/Nov W4
         (c) 2001 BIOSIS
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*File  73: For information about Explode feature please
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  File 144:Pascal  1973-2001/Nov W4
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See Help News50 for details.
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         (c) 2001 Derwent Info Ltd
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  File  94:JICST-EPlus  1985-2001/Oct W3
         (c)2001 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
*File  94: There is no data missing. UDs have been adjusted to reflect
 the current months data. See Help News94 for details.
  File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB  1976-2001/Nov 29
         (c)2001 The Gale Group
  File  65:Inside Conferences  1993-2001/Nov W4
         (c) 2001 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
*File  65: For variance in UDs please see Help News65.
  File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R)  1990-2001/Nov 29
         (c) 2001 The Gale Group
  File 349:PCT FULLTEXT  1983-2001/UB=20011129,UT=20011122
         (c) 2001 WIPO/Univentio
*File 349: Additional fulltext records and images will be added
shortly.  Additional coverage added. See HELP NEWS 349.
  File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS  1978-2001/NOV W04
         (c) 2001 European Patent Office
  File 347:JAPIO  OCT 1976-2001/JUL(UPDATED 011105)
         (c) 2001 JPO & JAPIO
*File 347: JAPIO data problems with year 2000 records are now fixed.
Alerts have been run.  See HELP NEWS 347 for details.
  File 457:The Lancet  1986-2000/Oct W1
         (c) 2000 The Lancet, Ltd.
*File 457: Due to production changes at The Lancet, the updating of
this file is delayed.
  File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)  1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
  File 442:AMA  Journals  1982-2001/Dec B1
         (c)2001 Amer Med Assn -FARS/DARS apply
*File 442: UDs have been adjusted to reflect the current months
data. See Help News442 for details. PY,PD sort temporarily do not work.
  File 653:US Patents Fulltext  1980-1989
         (c) format only 2001 The Dialog Corp.
*File 653: Reassignment data current through June 6, 2001 recordings.
Due to processing problems, the SORT command is not working.

      Set  Items  Description
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Cost is in DialUnits
?ds
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S1       6352   (PHAGE? OR BACTERIOPHAGE?)/TI AND (INFECT? OR TREAT? OR TH-
                ERAP? OR PREVENT?)/TI
S2       2025   S1 AND (HOST? OR RANGE? OR BROAD? OR MULTIPLE? OR SPECIFIC?
                OR CROSS?)
S3        422   S2/1997:2001
S4       1603   S2 NOT S3
S5       1049   RD (unique items)
S6         50   TARGET - S4
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Set     Items   Description
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                ERAP? OR PREVENT?)/TI
S2       2025   S1 AND (HOST? OR RANGE? OR BROAD? OR MULTIPLE? OR SPECIFIC?
                OR CROSS?)
S3        422   S2/1997:2001
S4       1603   S2 NOT S3
S5       1049   RD (unique items)
S6         50   TARGET - S4
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            1049  S5
             931  AU=SOOTHILL ?
      S7       0  S5 AND AU=SOOTHILL ?
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7438785 91350053 PMID: 1880713

Host **-controlled modification and restriction as a criterion of evaluating the** therapeutical **potential of Pseudomonas** phage.

Gachechiladze KK; Balardshishvili NS; Adamia RS; Chanishvili TG; Kruger DH

Institute of Sera and Vaccines, Scientific-Industrial Union Bacteriophages, Georgia, USSR.

Journal of basic microbiology (GERMANY) 1991, 31 (2) p101-6, ISSN 0233-111X Journal Code: JOT

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The recently isolated phages phi ST3 and phi ST1 were compared as to their lysis behaviour in about 100 different P. aeruginosa strains. The growth of phi ST3 varies greatly in different **host** strains. We demonstrated one case of "non-classical", **host** -dependent modification and restriction. Here the capability to adsorb, and consequently to reproduce in a given **host** strain differs, depending on which modification the phage acquired in its former **host** . The DNA-containing phage phi ST1 displays stable lysis properties in the majority of the **host** strains. This makes phi ST1 a candidate for therapeutic phage preparations. One of the reasons for stable lysis properties is the apparent selection against recognition sites of restriction enzymes in its genome.

Descriptors: *Bacteriophages--genetics--GE; *Pseudomonas Infections --therapy--TH; Bacteriophages--growth and development--GD; DNA, Viral --analysis--AN

CAS Registry No.: 0 (DNA, Viral)

Record Date Created: 19911001

6/9/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05274731 89299462 PMID: 2741342

Quantitation of the adsorption and penetration stages of bacteriophage phi 6 infection.

Olkkonen VM; Bamford DH

Department of Genetics, University of Helsinki, Finland.

Virology (UNITED STATES) Jul 1989, 171 (1) p229-38, ISSN 0042-6822 Journal Code: XEA

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The enveloped dsRNA bacteriophage phi 6 uses the pilus of Pseudomonas syringae as its receptor. It enters the **host** cell by fusion of the virus envelope with the **host** outer membrane, followed by penetration of the cytoplasmic membrane by the phage nucleocapsid. In this investigation we quantitated the adsorption and penetration of phi 6wt and a **host range** mutant, phi 6h 1s, to five bacterial strains. Adsorption rate constants were measured for the different phage-**host** combinations, the constant for phi 6wt with the standard **host** was 3.3 X 10(10) ml/min. Infections with 14C-labeled phage at different phage/cell ratios were used to measure the numbers of adsorbing and entering virions/sensitive cell. At high phage/cell ratios (200-250) the standard **host** adsorbed on the average 35-40 wild-type virions/cell, the saturation level being somewhat higher. It was shown that at phage/**host** cell ratios of 0.1-1 practically every virion produces an infectious center. The average number of entering phage particles per infectious center reached saturation around the phage/cell ratio of 50 and did not exceed 3 for the standard **host** . The phi 6 preparations used in this study had a **specific** infectivity of 0.7-0.9.

Tags: Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Bacteriophages--growth and development--GD; *Pseudomonas; Adsorption; Bacteriophages--metabolism--ME; Kinetics; Receptors, Virus --metabolism--ME; Virus Replication

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Receptors, Virus)

Record Date Created: 19890802

6/9/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06862083 92213939 PMID: 1532681
Characteristics and diffusion in the rabbit of a phage **for Escherichia coli 0103. Attempts to use this** phage **for** therapy.
Reynaud A; Cloastre L; Bernard J; Laveran H; Ackermann HW; Licois D; Joly B
Puy-de-Dome Departmental Veterinary Laboratory, Lempdes, France.
Veterinary microbiology (NETHERLANDS) Feb 1992, 30 (2-3) p203-12, ISSN 0378-1135 Journal Code: XBW
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
A bacteriophage for Escherichia coli 0103 was isolated during a study on E. coli diarrhoea in intensive breeding units of rabbits. The phage had an isometric head and a short tail and resembled coliphage N4 (Podoviridae). It had a very narrow **host range** and seemed to be **specific** for serogroup 0103, suggesting that it might be used for preliminary identification of E. coli strains of this serogroup instead of the usual slide agglutination. In view of its possible use as a therapeutic phage, we investigated its dissemination in rabbit organs after oral administration. The phage persisted in the spleen for at least 12 days. However, in vivo studies showed that this phage and a mixture of more virulent phages for E. coli 0103 were ineffective in preventing disease in rabbits inoculated with an enteropathogenic strain of E. coli 0103.
Tags: Animal
Descriptors: *Coliphages--physiology--PH; *Diarrhea--veterinary--VE; *Escherichia coli Infections--veterinary--VE; *Rabbits; Coliphages --ultrastructure--UL; Diarrhea--therapy--TH; Escherichia coli Infections --therapy--TH; Kidney--microbiology--MI; Liver--microbiology--MI; Microscopy, Electron; **Specific** Pathogen-Free Organisms; Spleen--microbiology--MI
Record Date Created: 19920507

6/9/13 (Item 13 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05526006 89292640 PMID: 2567761
Outbreak of Clostridium difficile diarrhoea in an orthopaedic unit: evidence by phage-**typing for** cross- infection.
Degl'Innocenti R; De Santis M; Berdondini I; Dei R
Laboratorio di Analisi Chimico-Cliniche e Microbiologia, P. Palagi Hospital USL 10B, Florence, Italy.
Journal of hospital infection (ENGLAND) Apr 1989, 13 (3) p309-14, ISSN 0195-6701 Journal Code: ID6
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
In a three-week period five patients had diarrhoea in an orthopaedic unit. The first case was clinically diagnosed as pseudomembranous colitis but the causative agent was not sought. Of the remaining cases, two were Clostridium difficile positive. The outbreak then apparently ceased, but during the following several days two of seven stool samples taken at random from asymptomatic patients yielded C. difficile. Phage-typing of the isolates showed that all apparently belonged to the same strain.
Tags: Female; Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Clostridium Infections--epidemiology--EP; ***Cross** Infection --epidemiology--EP; *Diarrhea--epidemiology--EP; *Disease Outbreaks; Adolescence; Adult; Aged; Bacteriophage Typing; Clostridium Infections --diagnosis--DI; Clostridium Infections--transmission--TM; **Cross** Infection--diagnosis--DI; **Cross** Infection--transmission--TM; Diarrhea

--diagnosis--DI; Diarrhea--transmission--TM; Italy; Middle Age; Orthopedics
Record Date Created: 19890802

6/9/14 (Item 14 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)

00979941
UK: Studies found enteric bacterial infections **may be better** treated **with** bacteriophages **than with antibiotic** therapy.
Scrip November 23, 1983 p. 16

Researchers at Houghton Poultry Research Station, Huntingdon, England, found oral administration of phages rapidly reduced diarrhoea in calves and piglets infected with diarrhoea-producing strains of Escherichia coli, while untreated animals deteriorated and most died. Numbers of infecting E coli in the intestine were reduced by the phage treatment. Experiments could be extended to those bacterial diseases where the bacterium does not invade **host** cells but anchors itself to the intestinal wall. This includes cholera. The advantages of bacteriophages are: lower virulence of phage-resistant bacteria, compared with antibiotic-resistant bacteria; and lower incidence of disease transmission through faeces.

PRODUCT: *Antibacterial & Antiseptic Preps (2834870)
EVENT: *Product Design & Development (33)
COUNTRY: *United Kingdom (4UK)

6/9/17 (Item 17 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05632730 87208605 PMID: 3107284
Modelling of the epidemic process of suppurative septic infections **using a Pseudomonas aeruginosa** bacteriophage]
Modelirovanie epidemicheskogo protsessa gnoino-septicheskikh infektsii s pomoshch'iu bakteriofaga k Pseudomonas aeruginosa.
Zueva LP; Chanishvili TG; Iafaev RKh
Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Feb 1987, (2) p35-8, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: Y9O
Languages: RUSSIAN
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
The method for modeling the epidemic process of pyoseptic infections with the use of P. aeruginosa bacteriophage is proposed. The application of this method in urological and traumatological wards has made it possible to confirm the role of patients as the sources of infection and the part played by instruments and the hands of the medical personnel in its transfer.
Tags: Human
Descriptors: Bacteriophages; * **Cross** Infection--epidemiology--EP; *Models, Biological; *Pseudomonas Infections--epidemiology--EP; Bacteriophages--isolation and purification--IP; **Cross** Infection --microbiology--MI; **Cross** Infection--transmission--TM; Environmental Microbiology; Nursing Staff, Hospital; Pseudomonas Infections--microbiology --MI; Pseudomonas Infections--transmission--TM; Pseudomonas aeruginosa; Urinary Tract Infections--epidemiology--EP; Urinary Tract Infections --microbiology--MI; Urinary Tract Infections--transmission--TM; Wound Infection--epidemiology--EP; Wound Infection--microbiology--MI; Wound Infection--transmission--TM
Record Date Created: 19870522

6/9/33 (Item 33 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05123947 88339527 PMID: 3455646
Immunogenic effect of bacteriophage **in patients subjected to** phage therapy.
Kucharewicz-Krukowska A; Slopek S
Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.
Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis (POLAND) 1987, 35 (5) p553-61, ISSN 0004-069X Journal Code: 790
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Fifty seven cases of bacterial infections subjected to phage therapy were tested for a production of antibodies against the applied bacteriophages. Monoinfections confirmed in 40 patients were caused in majority of cases by pyogenic Staphylococci (29 cases) and rarely by Gram-negative bacteria: Klebsiella, Escherichia, Proteus and Pseudomonas (11 cases). Polyinfections caused by the above types of bacteria were recorded in 17 cases. The titer of neutralizing and hemagglutinating antibodies was determined before phage therapy, in the 10th day and in some cases in the 21st day of its course. The effect of natural and immune antibodies on the final result of therapy was analyzed.
Tags: Human; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: *Antibodies, Viral--biosynthesis--BI; *Bacterial Infections --therapy--TH; *Bacteriophages--immunology--IM; Adolescence; Adult; Aged; Bacterial Infections--immunology--IM; **Cross** Infection--immunology--IM; **Cross** Infection--therapy--TH; Hemagglutination Tests; Middle Age; Neutralization Tests; Suppuration--immunology--IM; Suppuration--therapy --TH
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibodies, Viral)
Record Date Created: 19881027

6/9/35 (Item 35 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09054181 96421212 PMID: 8812786
A novel plasmid gene involved in bacteriophage **PRD1** infection **and conjugative** host- range.
Holcik M; Iyer VN
Department of Biology, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. mholcik@hhmivax.humgen.upenn.edu
Plasmid (UNITED STATES) May 1996, 35 (3) p204-10, ISSN 0147-619X Journal Code: P8P
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
PRD1 infects bacteria carrying IncN plasmids by binding to their conjugative pili. Mutations in a plasmid locus kikA close to the pilus region result in PRD1 resistance and reduced conjugation proficiency to Klebsiella but not to Escherichia coli. One of the two genes of kikA is sufficient to restore both normal phenotypes. PRD1 binds to cells carrying the mutant plasmid but fails to inject its genome.
Descriptors: *Bacteriophages--pathogenicity--PY; *Klebsiella--genetics --GE; Plasmids
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Plasmids)
Record Date Created: 19961204

6/9/38 (Item 38 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

07440501 91353153 PMID: 1882608
The efficacy of Klebsiella pneumoniae bacteriophage **in the** therapy **of experimental Klebsiella** infection]

Effektivnost' bakteriofaga Klebsiella pneumoniae pri terapii eksperimental'noi klebsielleznoi infektsii.
Bogovazova GG; Voroshilova NN; Bondarenko VM
Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Apr 1991, (4) p5-8, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: Y9O
Languages: RUSSIAN
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
The effectiveness of **specific** phage therapy was studied on Klebsiella experimental sepsis in noninbred white mice, caused by the intraperitoneal injection of K. pneumoniae highly virulent strain K2 5055 into the animals. For treatment, Klebsiella polyvalent bacteriophage administered on day 2 after the infection of the animals with Klebsiella was used. The study revealed that bacteriophage could be detected in the blood and internal organs of the animals within 24 hours irrespective of the route of its administration: intraperitoneal, intravenous or intranasal. The bacteriophage preparation, introduced intraperitoneally, was shown to be effective in the treatment of generalized Klebsiella infection. One daily intraperitoneal injection of Klebsiella bacteriophage for 15-20 days proved to be the optimum scheme of treatment. In contrast to chemotherapeutic preparations, bacteriophages had no effect on normal microflora and did not aggravate dysbiotic disturbances. For this reason, bacteriophages may become one of alternative antimicrobial remedies, selectively affecting infective agents.
Tags: Animal
Descriptors: *Bacteriophages; *Biological Factors--therapeutic use--TU; *Klebsiella Infections--therapy--TH; *Klebsiella pneumoniae; Bacteriophages --isolation and purification--IP; Biological Factors--administration and dosage--AD; Evaluation Studies; Mice; Time Factors
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Biological Factors)
Record Date Created: 19911003

6/9/41 (Item 41 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05765864 88013825 PMID: 2821384
The SOS and catabolytic repression systems can play a key role in the regulation of infection **of Escherichia coli cells with F-** specific **filamentous** phages **M13, f1 and fd]**
Sistemy SOS i katabolitnoi repressii mogut igrat' kliuchevuiu rol' v reguliatsii protsessa infektsii kletki Escherichia coli F-spetsifichnymi nitchatymi fagami M13, f1 i fd.
Shumilov VIu
Molekuliarnaia biologiia (USSR) Jul-Aug 1987, 21 (4) p936-41, ISSN 0026-8984 Journal Code: NGX
Languages: RUSSIAN
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Theoretical analysis of DNA sequences revealed recognition sites for two global E. coli cellular regulons in M13, fd and fl phage's genomes. Both Px and Pv promoters have SOS operator sequences and therefore must be repressed by the lexA protein. PIII and PIV contains CRP-cAMP recognition sequences in activating positions and hence will be activated by the cAMP receptor protein. The model is proposed for the phage life cycle's control in the persistent infection of E. coli cells by F-**specific** filamentous phages.
Descriptors: *Coliphages--genetics--GE; *DNA Repair; *Escherichia coli --genetics--GE; *F Factor; *Repressor Proteins--genetics--GE; *SOS Response (Genetics); *Transcription Factors--genetics--GE; Coliphages--metabolism --ME; Cyclic AMP--metabolism--ME; Escherichia coli--metabolism--ME; Promoter Regions (Genetics)
CAS Registry No.: 0 (F Factor); 0 (Repressor Proteins); 0 (Transcription Factors); 60-92-4 (Cyclic AMP)
Record Date Created: 19871120

6/9/47 (Item 47 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06752836 91253186 PMID: 2042352
The combined use of specific phages **and antibiotics in different** infectious **allergoses]**
Kompleksnoe primenenie spetsificheskikh fagov i antibiotikov pri razlichnykh infektsionnykh allergozakh.
Sakandelidze VM
Vrachebnoe delo (USSR) Mar 1991, (3) p60-3, ISSN 0049-6804 Journal Code: XLS
Languages: RUSSIAN
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Complex treatment with antibiotics, **specific** phages and autovaccine was carried out in 1340 patients with different infectious allergoses. These agents proved effective in 48.0-82.5% of cases. It was established that most effective was the complex of **specific** phages and antibiotics which controlled intoxication while inclusion of autovaccination in the treatment increased the treatment efficiency to 82.5% of cases.
Tags: Human
Descriptors: *Antibiotics--therapeutic use--TU; *Bacterial Infections --therapy--TH; *Bacteriophages--immunology--IM; *Hypersensitivity--therapy --TH; *Immunotherapy; Bacterial Vaccines--therapeutic use--TU; Combined Modality Therapy; Evaluation Studies
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Antibiotics); 0 (Bacterial Vaccines)
Record Date Created: 19910710

6/9/50 (Item 50 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05123948 88339529 PMID: 3455647
Results of bacteriophage treatment **of suppurative bacterial** infections **in the years 1981-1986.**
Slopek S; Weber-Dabrowska B; Dabrowski M; Kucharewicz-Krukowska A
Institute of Immunology and Experimental Therapy, Polish Academy of Sciences, Wroclaw.
Archivum immunologiae et therapiae experimentalis (POLAND) 1987, 35 (5) p569-83, ISSN 0004-069X Journal Code: 79O
Languages: ENGLISH
Document type: Journal Article
Record type: Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
In the years 1981-1986 bacteriophage therapy was applied in 550 cases (100 treated in 1986) of suppurative bacterial infections. Positive results were obtained in 508 cases (92.4%). In 38 cases (6.9%) a transient improvement was observed and in 4 cases (0.7%) phage treatment proved ineffective. Considering that majority of patients (518 cases, 94.2%) were resistant to antibiotic treatment, the results of phage therapy may be regarded as favorable.
Tags: Female; Human; Male; Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Descriptors: Bacterial Infections--therapy--TH; *Bacteriophages; ***Cross** Infection--therapy--TH; *Suppuration--therapy--TH; Adolescence; Adult; Age Factors; Aged; Bacterial Infections--classification--CL; Bacterial Infections--complications--CO; Child; Child, Preschool; **Cross** Infection --classification--CL; Infant; Infant, Newborn; Middle Age; Sex Factors; Suppuration--complications--CO
Record Date Created: 19881027
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S1        6352   (PHAGE? OR BACTERIOPHAGE?)/TI AND (INFECT? OR TREAT? OR TH-
                 ERAP? OR PREVENT?)/TI
S2        2025   S1 AND (HOST? OR RANGE? OR BROAD? OR MULTIPLE? OR SPECIFIC?
                  OR CROSS?)
S3         422   S2/1997:2001
S4        1603   S2 NOT S3
S5        1049   RD (unique items)
S6          50   TARGET - S4
S7           0   S5 AND AU=SOOTHILL ?
S8        9229   BROAD? (3N) HOST? (3N) RANGE?
S9          15   S8 AND S1
S10          6   S9/1998:2001
S11          9   S9 NOT S10
S12       1022   S8 AND (PHAGE? OR BACTERIOPHAGE? OR BACTERIO(N)PHAGE?) AND
                 (TREAT? OR DISEASE? OR INFECTION? OR THERAP? OR PREVENT? OR P-
                 ROPHILAC?)
S13        679   S12/1997:2001
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S15         50   TARGET - S14
S16        343   S14
S17        327   RD (unique items)
?s s17 and (treat? or therap? or prevent?)/ti
Processing
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Processing
Processed  20 of  21 files ...
Completed processing all files
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         2359404  TREAT?/TI
         1011115  THERAP?/TI
          556084  PREVENT?/TI
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?t s18/6/all

 18/6/1     (Item 1 from file: 148)
05516104     SUPPLIER NUMBER: 11367724    (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
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The efficacy of Klebsiella pneumoniae bacteriophage **in the** therapy **of experimental Klebsiella** infection]

Effektivnost' bakteriofaga Klebsiella pneumoniae pri terapii eksperimental'noi klebsielleznoi infektsii.

Bogovazova GG; Voroshilova NN; Bondarenko VM

Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii, i immunobiologii (USSR) Apr 1991, (4) p5-8, ISSN 0372-9311 Journal Code: Y9O

Languages: RUSSIAN

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The effectiveness of **specific** phage therapy was studied on Klebsiella experimental sepsis in noninbred white mice, caused by the intraperitoneal injection of K. pneumoniae highly virulent strain K2 5055 into the animals. For treatment, Klebsiella polyvalent bacteriophage administered on day 2 after the infection of the animals with Klebsiella was used. The study revealed that bacteriophage could be detected in the blood and internal organs of the animals within 24 hours irrespective of the route of its administration: intraperitoneal, intravenous or intranasal. The bacteriophage preparation, introduced intraperitoneally, was shown to be effective in the treatment of generalized Klebsiella infection. One daily intraperitoneal injection of Klebsiella bacteriophage for 15-20 days proved to be the optimum scheme of treatment. In contrast to chemotherapeutic preparations, bacteriophages had no effect on normal microflora and did not aggravate dysbiotic disturbances. For this reason, bacteriophages may become one of alternative antimicrobial remedies, selectively affecting infective agents.

Tags: Animal

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SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
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*File 155: Medline has temporarily stopped updating with
Completed records (Nov 2003). Please see HELP NEWS 154 for details.
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Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.
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Alert feature enhanced for multiple files, etc. See HELP ALERT.
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*File 347: JAPIO data problems with year 2000 records are now fixed.
Alerts have been run.  See HELP NEWS 347 for details.

      Set  Items  Description
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Cost is in DialUnits
?ds

Set      Items   Description
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S2         835   RD (unique items)
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S4         414   S2 NOT S3
S5          83   S4 AND (COMBIN? OR MULTIPL? OR PLURAL? OR MORE OR MANY OR -
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S6          50   TARGET - S5
S7          33   S5 NOT S6
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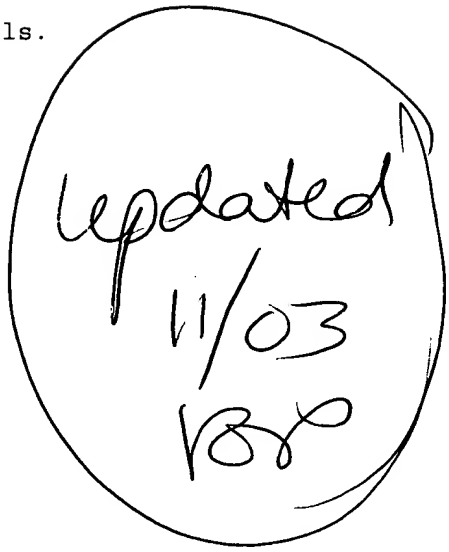

Nosocomial infections caused by selected gram-negative bacteria at the Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Unit of the Teaching Hospital in Brno.

Sekaninova G; Kolarova M; Semradova S; Taborska D; Zajicova V

Department of Preventive Medicine, Medical Faculty, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

Central European journal of public health (CZECH REPUBLIC) May 1995, 3 (2) p80-3, ISSN 1210-7778 Journal Code: BO6

Languages: ENGLISH

Document type: Journal Article

Record type: Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

In the course of 13 months we monitored the occurrence of strains of P. mirabilis, P. vulgaris, Kl. pneumoniae, including its indole-positive variant and S. marcescens in patients of the Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care Unit (AICU) of the Teaching Hospital (TH) in Brno. Out of 436 patients hospitalized at that time, 95 (21.8%) were colonized or infected by one or all of the bacterial species studied. Out of those 95 patients, 48 (50.5%) came to the AICU already colonized or infected by one of the studied agents mostly from other wards of the TH or from other hospitals. At the AICU, 32 of them were reinfected or superinfected by one, two or all of the bacterial species studied. Of the 436 hospitalized patients, 79 (18.1%) were newly infected, reinfected or superinfected. By serotyping, proticine production and proticine sensitivity (P-S) typing and **phage** typing we demonstrated the endemization of some P-S types and **phage** types of the bacterial species studied and their spreading among the contemporaneously hospitalized patients. The endemic strains of P. mirabilis included P-S types P5/S6, S7, S9 and P5/S6, S7; P0/S9; P1/S2, S11 and P1/S11. The two biotypes of **Klebsiella** , i.e. K. pneumoniae and K. **oxytoca** , were identically sensitive to some of the **phages** 1, 2, 3, 8 and 106, particularly to **phages** 2 and 3, or 2, 3 and 106. The isolated strains of Serratia were absolutely resistant to the 26 **bacteriophages** used.

Tags: Human

00022672
Phage to treat bacterial disease
Scrip 849 p16, November 23, 1983 (19831123)
WORD COUNT: 158

The use of bacteriophages to treat enteric bacterial infections may have several advantages over antibiotic therapy, say Drs H Williams Smith and M B Huggins in the Journal of General Microbiology (129, p 2659). These include a lower virulence of phage-resistant bacteria, compared with antibiotic-resistant bacteria, and a lower incidence of disease transmission through the faeces, they say.

The UK researchers, based at the Houghton Poultry Research Station in Huntingdon, found that in calves and piglets infected with diarrhoea-producing strains of Escherichia coli, oral administration of phages (selected for their activity against the bacterium) rapidly reduced the diarrhoea, whereas untreated animals rapidly deteriorated and most died. The numbers of infecting E coli in the intestine were reduced by the phage treatment.

These experiments in animals could be extended to the treatment of other bacterial diseases, where the bacterium does not invade host cells but just anchors itself to the intestinal wall, for instance in cholera, suggest the researchers.

WEST

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 5714166 A

L2: Entry 1 of 1 File: USPT Feb 3, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5714166 A
TITLE: Bioactive and/or targeted dendrimer conjugates

BSPR:
Preferred conjugates of the present invention include those where a dense star polymer conjugate comprises at least one dense star polymer associated with at least one unit of at least one biological response modifier. Some examples of these biological response modifiers are interleukins, interferons, tumor necrosis factor, granulocyte colony stimulating factor, viruses, viral fragments and other genetic materials. The term "genetic material" as used herein refers to nucleotide based materials, including without limitation, viruses and viral fragments, plasmids, phages, cosmids, genes and gene fragments (i.e., exons, introns), deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) both single and double stranded, ribonucleic acid (RNA), ribosomal RNA (rRNA), catalytic RNA (cRNA), small nuclear RNA (snRNA), messenger RNA (mRNA), transfer RNA (tRNA), DNA and RNA oligonucleotides (both single and double stranded) or oligomers and (anti-sense) oligonucleotides, protein nucleic acids (PNA), and substituted nucleic acid oligonucleotides. Genetic material, especially viruses and viral fragments, may be complexed or coupled with some protein. The term genetic material is also intended to include "modified nucleotides" as described more fully below.

DEPR:
Genetic materials are nucleotide based materials, including without limitation, viruses and viral fragments, plasmids, phages, cosmids, genes and gene fragments (i.e., exons, introns), deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) both single and double stranded, ribonucleic acid (RNA), ribosomal RNA (rRNA), catalytic RNA (cRNA), small nuclear RNA (snRNA), messenger RNA (mRNA), transfer RNA (tRNA), DNA and RNA oligonucleotides (both single and double stranded) or oIigomers and (anti-sense) oligonucleotides, protein nucleic acids (PNA), and substituted nucleic acid oligonucleotides. Genetic material, especially viruses and viral fragments, may be complexed or coupled with some protein. The term genetic materials is also intended to include "modified nucleotides" as described more fully below. The nucleotides may be modified to render them more resistant to enzymatic degradation, enhance cellular uptake, or for other purposes. In order to improve uptake by cells and/or resistance to enzymatic degradation, scientists have replaced the negative oxygen on the phosphodiester backbone with methyl or sulfur, creating methylphosphonates or phosphoryl thioates. This will result in an enzyme-resistant synthetic oligonucleotide derivative strand possessing enduring integrity when commingled with a cellular biological material. Nuclease-resistant strands may also be produced by including 2'-O-allyl groups in the synthetic oligo strands. Phosphoryl dithioates have also been created. Modification by creating phosphate esters and phosphoryl amidates has been accomplished.

creating phosphate esters and phosphoryl amidates has been accomplished.

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Terms	Documents
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